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| NEWS | 4 | Feb 01 DKILIT now produced by FIZ Karlsruhe and has a new update frequency |
| NEWS | 5 | Feb 19 Access via Tymnet and SprintNet Eliminated Effective 3/31/02 |
| NEWS | 6 | Mar 08 Gene Names now available in BIOSIS |
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=> s bis-arsenical molecule

L1 3 BIS-ARSENICAL MOLECULE

=> s modified fluorescein arsenical helix binder

L2 4 MODIFIED FLUORESCIN ABSENTIAL HELIX BINDER

⇒ d 12 ti abs ihib tot

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 4 DGENE (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT

TI Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide extract, by using a modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder compound immobilised on a solid support -

AN AAM48100 peptide DGENE

AB The invention relates to a method of isolating a polypeptide of interest comprising contacting a **modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder** (FlASH) compound immobilised on a solid support with a solution containing modified

polypeptide, to contain a FlAsH target sequence motif, under conditions to allow binding of polypeptide to immobilised FlAsH compound and eluting the polypeptide from immobilised FlAsH compound. The method is useful for isolating a polypeptide of interest from a cell lysate, crude

polypeptide extract, partially purified polypeptide extract, a cell or cell free solution derived from plant, prokaryote or an eukaryote. The method yields substantially pure protein from a single purification step. The specific reaction between modified bis-arsenical molecule and target sequence is reversible and the complex containing the modified bis-arsenical molecule and target sequence can be dissociated. Protein purification using the immobilised FlAsH compound can be adapted for

use

in many different types of chromatography.

ACCESSION NUMBER: AAM48100 peptide DGENE

TITLE: Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide extract, by using a **modified**

Fluorescein arsenical helix

binder compound immobilised on a solid support -

INVENTOR: Vale R D; Thorn K; Cooke R; Matuska M; Naber N

PATENT ASSIGNEE: (REGC)UNIV CALIFORNIA.

PATENT INFO: WO 2001053325 A2 20010726

52p

APPLICATION INFO: WO 2001-US2214 20010122

PRIORITY INFO: US 2000-178054P 20000124

US 2000-502664 20000211

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE: 2001-602285 [68]

RPP/

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 4 DGENE (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT

TI Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide extract, by using a **modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder** compound immobilised on a solid support -

AN AAM48099 peptide DGENE

AB The invention relates to a method of isolating a polypeptide of interest comprising contacting a **modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder** (FlAsH) compound

immobilised on a solid support with a solution containing modified polypeptide, to contain a FlAsH target sequence motif, under conditions to allow binding of polypeptide to immobilised FlAsH compound and eluting the polypeptide from immobilised FlAsH compound. The method is useful for isolating a polypeptide of interest from a cell lysate,

crude

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use

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Fluorescein arsenical helix

binder compound immobilised on a solid support -

INVENTOR: Vale R D; Thorn K; Cooke R; Matuska M; Naber N

PATENT ASSIGNEE: (REGC)UNIV CALIFORNIA.

PATENT INFO: WO 2001053325 A2 20010726

52p

APPLICATION INFO: WO 2001-US2214 20010122

PRIORITY INFO: US 2000-178054P 20000124

US 2000-502664 20000211

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: 2001-602285 [68]

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 4 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
TI Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide extract, by using a **modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder** compound immobilized on a solid support.

AN 2001-602285 [68] WPIDS

AB WO 200153325 A UPAB: 20011121

NOVELTY - A method of isolating (M) a polypeptide of interest comprises contacting a **modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder** (FlASH) compound immobilized on a solid support with a solution containing modified polypeptide, to contain a FlASH target sequence motif, under conditions to allow binding of polypeptide to immobilized FlASH compound, and eluting the polypeptide from immobilized FlASH compound.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) a DNA construct (DC) comprising an origin of replication, a selectable marker, a promoter that allows expression of the polypeptide and a multiple cloning site, where at the 5' or 3' end of the multiple cloning site is a genetically-encoded affinity tag or is a FlASH target sequence motif;

(2) a method for producing a polypeptide of interest which has at its

N-terminus a genetically-encoded affinity tag and at its C-terminus a FlASH target sequence motif comprises:

(i) expressing a DNA sequence which encodes the polypeptide of interest from DC in a cell and producing the polypeptide of interest from the cells;

(ii) contacting a solution comprising (a) polypeptide with an affinity resin binding to the affinity tag, (b) eluting polypeptides to affinity column, (c) contacting the modified FlASH compounds immobilized on a solid support with polypeptides from (b) under conditions that allow binding of polypeptide to FlASH compound, and (d) eluting the polypeptide from immobilized FlASH compound; or

(iii) contacting a solution comprising (a) polypeptide with a FlASH compound immobilized to a solid support, (b) eluting polypeptides to immobilized FlASH compound, (c) contacting an affinity resin with the polypeptide solution from (b) under conditions that allow binding of polypeptide to the affinity resin, and (d) eluting the polypeptide from affinity resin; or

(3) a kit comprising a modified FlASH compound immobilized on a solid support; and

(4) a modified FlASH of formula (I), its tautomers, anhydrides or salts, where R is the product of an acylation reaction using any amino acid.

USE - (M) is useful for isolating a polypeptide of interest from a cell lysate, crude polypeptide extract, partially purified polypeptide extract, a cell or cell free solution derived from plant, prokaryote or an eukaryote (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The method yields substantially pure protein from a single purification step. The specific reaction between modified bis-arsenical molecule and target sequence is reversible and the complex containing the modified bis-arsenical molecule and target sequence can be dissociated. Protein purification using the immobilized FlASH compound can

be adapted for use in many different types of chromatography.

Dwg. 0/1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-602285 [68] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-178345

TITLE. Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or
crude polypeptide extract, by using a modified
Fluorescein arsenical helix
binder compound immobilized on a solid support.

DERWENT CLASS: A89 B04 D16 E12 E23

INVENTOR(S): COOKE, R; MATUSKA, M; NABER, N; THORN, K; VALE, R D

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA

COUNTRY COUNT: 22

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG |
|---------------|--|----------|-----------|----|----|
| WO 2001053325 | A2 | 20010726 | (200168)* | EN | 52 |
| RW: | AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR | | | | |
| W: | AU CA JP | | | | |
| AU 2001031086 | A | 20010731 | (200171) | | |

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---------------|------|----------------|----------|
| WO 2001053325 | A2 | WO 2001-US2214 | 20010122 |
| AU 2001031086 | A | AU 2001-31086 | 20010122 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | PATENT NO |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| AU 2001031086 | A Based on | WO 200153325 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: | US 2000-502664
20000124 | 20000211; US 2000-178054P |

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Method of affinity purifying proteins using modified bis-arsenical
fluorescein
AB The present invention features methods for purifying polypeptides of
interest using a **modified Fluorescein
arsenical helix binder (FlASH) compd.**
immobilized on a solid support. An exemplary FlASH target sequence motif
is also presented. Examples of modification of the FlASH compd. which
allow immobilization to a solid support are also provided. The present
invention also provides DNA constructs for producing a dual affinity
tagged polypeptide and methods for purifn. thereof. Human kinesin
constructs C-terminally tagged with the peptide WEAAAREACCRECCARA
(specifically chelating with .beta.-alanine-modified FlASH, prep. given)
were expressed in Escherichia coli and purified using beads contg.
.beta.-alanine-modified FlASH. Protein was eluted using
1,2-ethanedithiol.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:545718 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:149588
TITLE: Method of affinity purifying proteins using modified
bis-arsenical fluorescein
INVENTOR(S): Vale, Ronald D.; Thorn, Kurt; Cooke, Roger; Matuska,
Marija; Naber, Nariman
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Regents of the University of California, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 52 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------|------|------|-----------------|------|
|------------|------|------|-----------------|------|

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|---|----|-------------------|-----------------|------------|
| WO 2001053325 | A2 | 20010726 | WO 2001-US2214 | 20010122 |
| WO 2001053325 | B | 20020307 | | |
| W: AU, CA, JP | | | | |
| RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,
PT, SE, TR | | | | |
| AU 2001031086 | A5 | 20010731 | AU 2001-31086 | 20010122 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 2000-178054P | P 20000124 |
| | | | US 2000-502664 | A 20000211 |
| | | | WO 2001-US2214 | W 20010122 |
| OTHER SOURCE(S): | | MARPAT 135:149588 | | |

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L1 ANSWER 1 OF 3 DGENE (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
 TI Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide extract, by using a modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder compound immobilised on a solid support -
 AN AAM48100 peptide DGENE
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 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (REGC)UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 PATENT INFO: WO 2001053325 A2 20010726 52p
 APPLICATION INFO: WO 2001-US2214 20010122
 PRIORITY INFO: US 2000-178054P 20000124
 US 2000-502664 20000211
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 OTHER SOURCE: 2001-602285 [68]

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 3 DGENE (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
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ACCESSION NUMBER: AAM48099 peptide DGENE

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INVENTOR: Vale R D; Thorn K; Cooke R; Matuska M; Naber N

PATENT ASSIGNEE: (REGC)UNIV CALIFORNIA.

PATENT INFO: WO 2001053325 A2 20010726

52p

APPLICATION INFO: WO 2001-US2214 20010122

PRIORITY INFO: US 2000-178054P 20000124

US 2000-502664 20000211

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE: 2001-602285 [68]

L1 ANSWER 3 OF 3 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT

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can be adapted for use in many different types of chromatography.

Dwg.0/1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-602285 [68] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-178345

TITLE: Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide extract, by using a modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder compound immobilized on a solid support.

DERWENT CLASS: A89 B04 D16 E12 E23

INVENTOR(S): COOKE, R; MATUSKA, M; NABER, N; THORN, K; VALE, R D

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA

COUNTRY COUNT: 22

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| W: | AU CA JP | | | | |
| AU 2001031086 | A | 20010731 | (200171) | | |

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| AU 2001031086 | A | AU 2001-31086 | 20010122 |

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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-502664 20000211; US 2000-178054P
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=> s fluorescein arsenical helix binder compound
L1 3 FLUORESCEIN ARSENICAL HELIX BINDER COMPOUND

=> d 11 ti abs ibib tot

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 3 DGENE (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
TI Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide extract, by using a modified **Fluorescein arsenical helix binder compound** immobilised on a solid support -
AN AAM48100 peptide DGENE
AB The invention relates to a method of isolating a polypeptide of interest comprising contacting a modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder (FlAsH) compound immobilised on a solid support with a solution containing modified polypeptide, to contain a FlAsH target sequence motif, under conditions to allow binding of polypeptide to immobilised FlAsH compound and eluting the polypeptide from immobilised FlAsH compound. The method is useful for isolating a polypeptide of interest from a cell lysate, crude polypeptide extract, partially purified polypeptide extract, a cell or cell free solution derived from plant, prokaryote or an eukaryote. The method yields substantially pure protein from a single purification step. The specific reaction between modified bis-arsenical molecule and target sequence is reversible and the complex containing the modified bis-arsenical molecule and target sequence can be dissociated. Protein purification using the immobilised FlAsH compound can be adapted for use in many different types of chromatography.

ACCESSION NUMBER: AAM48100 peptide DGENE
TITLE: Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide extract, by using a modified **Fluorescein arsenical helix binder** compound immobilised on a solid support -

INVENTOR: Vale R D; Thorn K; Cooke R; Matuska M; Naber N

PATENT ASSIGNEE: (REGC)UNIV CALIFORNIA.

PATENT INFO: WO 2001053325 A2 20010726 52p

APPLICATION INFO: WO 2001-US2214 20010122

PRIORITY INFO: US 2000-178054P 20000124

US 2000-502664 20000211

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE: 2001-602285 [68]

DESCRIPTION: Fluorescein arsenical helix peptide.

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 3 DGENE (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
TI Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide extract, by using a modified **Fluorescein arsenical helix binder compound** immobilised on a solid support -

AN AAM48099 peptide DGENE

AB The invention relates to a method of isolating a polypeptide of interest comprising contacting a modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder (FlAsH) compound immobilised on a solid support with a solution

1/24/06

containing modified polypeptide, to contain a FlAsH target sequence motif, under conditions to allow binding of polypeptide to immobilised FlAsH compound and eluting the polypeptide from immobilised FlAsH compound. The method is useful for isolating a polypeptide of interest from a cell lysate, crude polypeptide extract, partially purified polypeptide extract, a cell or cell free solution derived from plant, prokaryote or an eukaryote. The method yields substantially pure protein from a single purification step. The specific reaction between modified bis-arsenical molecule and target sequence is reversible and the complex containing the modified bis-arsenical molecule and target sequence can be dissociated. Protein purification using the immobilised FlAsH compound can be adapted for use in many different types of chromatography.

ACCESSION NUMBER: AAM48099 peptide DGENE
TITLE: Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide extract, by using a modified **Fluorescein arsenical helix binder** compound immobilised on a solid support -
INVENTOR: Vale R D; Thorn K; Cooke R; Matuska M; Naber N
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (REGC)UNIV CALIFORNIA.
PATENT INFO: WO 2001053325 A2 20010726 52p
APPLICATION INFO: WO 2001-US2214 20010122
PRIORITY INFO: US 2000-178054P 20000124
US 2000-502664 20000211
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: 2001-602285 [68]
DESCRIPTION: Fluorescein arsenical helix binder target sequence motif.

L1 ANSWER 3 OF 3 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
TI Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide extract, by using a modified **Fluorescein arsenical helix binder compound** immobilized on a solid support.
AN 2001-602285 [68] WPIDS
AB WO 200153325 A UPAB: 20011121
NOVELTY - A method of isolating (M) a polypeptide of interest comprises contacting a modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder (FlAsH) compound immobilized on a solid support with a solution containing modified polypeptide, to contain a FlAsH target sequence motif, under conditions to allow binding of polypeptide to immobilized FlAsH compound, and eluting the polypeptide from immobilized FlAsH compound.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:
(1) a DNA construct (DC) comprising an origin of replication, a selectable marker, a promoter that allows expression of the polypeptide and a multiple cloning site, where at the 5' or 3' end of the multiple cloning site is a genetically-encoded affinity tag or is a FlAsH target sequence motif;
(2) a method for producing a polypeptide of interest which has at its N-terminus a genetically-encoded affinity tag and at its C-terminus a FlAsH target sequence motif comprises:
(i) expressing a DNA sequence which encodes the polypeptide of interest from DC in a cell and producing the polypeptide of interest from the cells;
(ii) contacting a solution comprising (a) polypeptide with an affinity resin binding to the affinity tag, (b) eluting polypeptides to affinity column, (c) contacting the modified FlAsH compounds immobilized on a solid support with polypeptides from (b) under conditions that allow binding of polypeptide to FlAsH compound, and (d) eluting the polypeptide from immobilized FlAsH compound; or
(iii) contacting a solution comprising (a) polypeptide with a FlAsH compound immobilized to a solid support, (b) eluting polypeptides to immobilized FlAsH compound, (c) contacting an affinity resin with the polypeptide solution from (b) under conditions that allow binding of

polypeptide to the affinity resin, and (d) eluting the polypeptide from affinity resin; or

(3) a kit comprising a modified FlAsH compound immobilized on a solid support; and

(4) a modified FlAsH of formula (I), its tautomers, anhydrides or salts, where R is the product of an acylation reaction using any amino acid.

USE - (M) is useful for isolating a polypeptide of interest from a cell lysate, crude polypeptide extract, partially purified polypeptide extract, a cell or cell free solution derived from plant, prokaryote or an eukaryote (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The method yields substantially pure protein from a single purification step. The specific reaction between modified bis-arsenical molecule and target sequence is reversible and the complex containing the modified bis-arsenical molecule and target sequence can be dissociated. Protein purification using the immobilized FlAsH compound can be adapted for use in many different types of chromatography.

Dwg.0/1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-602285 [68]

WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-178345

TITLE: Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide extract, by using a modified **Fluorescein arsenical helix binder compound immobilized on a solid support.**

DERWENT CLASS: A89 B04 D16 E12 E23

INVENTOR(S): COOKE, R; MATUSKA, M; NABER, N; THORN, K; VALE, R D

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA

COUNTRY COUNT: 22

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG |
|--|------|----------|-----------|----|----|
| ----- | | | | | |
| WO 2001053325 | A2 | 20010726 | (200168)* | EN | 52 |
| RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR | | | | | |
| W: AU CA JP | | | | | |
| AU 2001031086 | | | | | |
| A 20010731 (200171) | | | | | |

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---------------|------|----------------|----------|
| ----- | | | |
| WO 2001053325 | A2 | WO 2001-US2214 | 20010122 |
| AU 2001031086 | A | AU 2001-31086 | 20010122 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | PATENT NO |
|---------------|------|-----------------------|
| ----- | | |
| AU 2001031086 | A | Based on WO 200153325 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-502664 20000211; US 2000-178054P
20000124

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:42:04 ON 09 APR 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE, USPATFULL, DGENE, EMBASE, SCISEARCH, BIOBUSINESS, WPIDS, BIOSIS, FSTA, JICST-EPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CAB, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 16:43:00 ON 09 APR 2003

L1

3 S FLUORESCIN ARSENICAL HELIX BINDER COMPOUND

=> s Flash
L2 230023 FLASH

=> s l1 and tautomer
L3 0 L1 AND TAUTOMER

=> s l1 and l2
L4 3 L1 AND L2

=> s l4 and acylation
L5 1 L4 AND ACYLATION

=> d 15 ti abs ibib tot

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 1 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

TI Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide extract, by using a modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder compound immobilized on a solid support.

AN 2001-602285 [68] WPIDS

AB WO 200153325 A UPAB: 20011121 NOVELTY - A method of isolating (M) a polypeptide of interest comprises contacting a modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder (**F1AsH**) compound immobilized on a solid support with a solution containing modified polypeptide, to contain a **F1AsH** target sequence motif, under conditions to allow binding of polypeptide to immobilized **F1AsH** compound, and eluting the polypeptide from immobilized **F1AsH** compound.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) a DNA construct (DC) comprising an origin of replication, a selectable marker, a promoter that allows expression of the polypeptide and a multiple cloning site, where at the 5' or 3' end of the multiple cloning site is a genetically-encoded affinity tag or is a **F1AsH** target sequence motif;

(2) a method for producing a polypeptide of interest which has at its N-terminus a genetically-encoded affinity tag and at its C-terminus a **F1AsH** target sequence motif comprises:

(i) expressing a DNA sequence which encodes the polypeptide of interest from DC in a cell and producing the polypeptide of interest from the cells;

(ii) contacting a solution comprising (a) polypeptide with an affinity resin binding to the affinity tag, (b) eluting polypeptides to affinity column, (c) contacting the modified F1AsH compounds immobilized on a solid support with polypeptides from (b) under conditions that allow binding of polypeptide to F1AsH compound, and (d) eluting the polypeptide from immobilized F1AsH compound; or

(iii) contacting a solution comprising (a) polypeptide with a F1AsH compound immobilized to a solid support, (b) eluting polypeptides to immobilized F1AsH compound, (c) contacting an affinity resin with the polypeptide solution from (b) under conditions that allow binding of polypeptide to the affinity resin, and (d) eluting the polypeptide from affinity resin; or

(3) a kit comprising a modified **F1AsH** compound immobilized on a solid support; and

(4) a modified **F1AsH** of formula (I), its tautomers, anhydrides or salts, where R is the product of an acylation reaction using any amino acid.

USE - (M) is useful for isolating a polypeptide of interest from a cell lysate, crude polypeptide extract, partially purified polypeptide extract, a cell or cell free solution derived from plant, prokaryote or an eukaryote (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The method yields substantially pure protein from a single purification step. The specific reaction between modified bis-arsenical molecule and target sequence is reversible and the complex

containing the modified bis-arsenical molecule and target sequence can be dissociated. Protein purification using the immobilized FlAsH compound can be adapted for use in many different types of chromatography.
Dwg. 0/1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-602285 [68] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-178345
TITLE: Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide extract, by using a modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder compound immobilized on a solid support.
DERWENT CLASS: A89 B04 D16 E12 E23
INVENTOR(S): COOKE, R; MATUSKA, M; NABER, N; THORN, K; VALE, R D
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA
COUNTRY COUNT: 22
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG |
|---------------|--|--------------------|------|----|----|
| WO 2001053325 | A2 | 20010726 (200168)* | EN | 52 | |
| RW: | AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR | | | | |
| W: | AU CA JP | | | | |
| AU 2001031086 | A | 20010731 (200171) | | | |

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---------------|------|----------------|----------|
| WO 2001053325 | A2 | WO 2001-US2214 | 20010122 |
| AU 2001031086 | A | AU 2001-31086 | 20010122 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | PATENT NO |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| AU 2001031086 | A Based on | WO 200153325 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: | US 2000-502664
20000124 | 20000211; US 2000-178054P |

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:42:04 ON 09 APR 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE, USPATFULL, DGENE, EMBASE, SCISEARCH, BIOBUSINESS, WPIDS, BIOSIS, FSTA, JICST-EPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CABA, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 16:43:00 ON 09 APR 2003

L1 3 S FLUORESCIN ARSENICAL HELIX BINDER COMPOUND
L2 230023 S FLASH
L3 0 S L1 AND TAUTOMER
L4 3 S L1 AND L2
L5 1 S L4 AND ACYLATION

=> s protein isolation
L6 10485 PROTEIN ISOLATION

=> s l1 and modified
L7 3 L1 AND MODIFIED

=> s tautomer
L8 6374 TAUTOMER

=> s anhydride

L9 265971 ANHYDRIDE

=> s 19 and 18

L10 1266 L9 AND L8

=> s 110 and salt

L11 1129 L10 AND SALT

=> s 111 and 11

L12 0 L11 AND L1

=> s 111 and fluorescein

L13 20 L11 AND FLUORESCEIN

=> d 113 ti abs ibib tot

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Oligonucleotide analogues, methods of synthesis and methods of use

AB The present invention relates generally to oligonucleotide analogues that include novel protein nucleic acid molecules (PNAs), particularly monomers, dimers, oligomers thereof and methods of making and using these oligonucleotide analogues. The PNAs of the present invention are characterized as including a variety of classes of molecules, such as, for example, hydroxyproline peptide nucleic acids (HypNA), and serine peptide nucleic acids (SerNA). The invention includes monomers, homodimers, heterodimers, homopolymers and heteropolymers of these and other oligonucleotide analogues. The present invention includes methods of using these oligonucleotide analogues in the detection and separating of nucleic acid molecules, including uses that include the utilization of oligonucleotide analogues on a solid support. The present invention also includes methods for purifying or separating nucleic acids, such as mRNA molecules, by hybridization with the oligonucleotides of the present invention. The present invention also includes the use of oligonucleotides of the present invention in antisense and homologous recombination constructs and methods.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:86184 USPATFULL
TITLE: Oligonucleotide analogues, methods of synthesis and methods of use
INVENTOR(S): Efimov, Vladimir, Moscow, RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Fernandez, Joseph, Carlsbad, CA, UNITED STATES
Archdeacon, Dorothy, Carlsbad, CA, UNITED STATES
Archdeacon, John, Carlsbad, CA, UNITED STATES
Chakhmakhcheva, Oksana, Moscow, RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Buryakova, Alla, Moscow, RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Choob, Mikhail, Carlsbad, CA, UNITED STATES
Hondorp, Kyle, Carlsbad, CA, UNITED STATES

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|-----------------------|--|------|---------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 2003059789 | A1 | 20030327 |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 2002-72975 | A1 | 20020209 (10) |
| RELATED APPLN. INFO.: | Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-805296, filed on 13 Mar 2001, PENDING | | |

| | NUMBER | DATE |
|-----------------------|---|---------------|
| PRIORITY INFORMATION: | WO 2001-US811 | 20010313 |
| | US 2000-189190P | 20000314 (60) |
| | US 2000-250334P | 20001130 (60) |
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Utility | |
| FILE SEGMENT: | APPLICATION | |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | DAVID R PRESTON & ASSOCIATES, 12625 HIGH BLUFF DRIVE, SUITE 205, SAN DIEGO, CA, 92130 | |

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 29
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 9 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 6749

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Water-soluble rhodamine dye conjugates
AB The present invention provides novel, water-soluble, red-emitting fluorescent rhodamine dyes and red-emitting fluorescent energy-transfer dye pairs, as well as labeled conjugates comprising the same and methods for their use. The dyes, energy-transfer dye pairs and labeled conjugates are useful in a variety of aqueous-based applications, particularly in assays involving staining of cells, protein binding, and/or analysis of nucleic acids, such as hybridization assays and nucleic acid sequencing.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:79329 USPATFULL
TITLE: Water-soluble rhodamine dye conjugates
INVENTOR(S): Lee, Linda G., Palo Alto, CA, UNITED STATES
Graham, Ronald J., San Ramon, CA, UNITED STATES
Werner, William E., San Carlos, CA, UNITED STATES
Swartzman, Elana, Alameda, CA, UNITED STATES
Lu, Lily, Foster City, CA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Applera Corporation, Foster City, CA, UNITED STATES, 94404 (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER KIND DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 2003055257 A1 20030320
APPLICATION INFO.: US 2001-7253 A1 20011024 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 2000-661206, filed on 14 Sep 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6372907 Division of Ser. No. US 1999-433093, filed on 3 Nov 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6191278

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: PATTI SELAN, PATENT ADMINISTRATOR, APPLIED BIOSYSTEMS, 850 LINCOLN CENTRE DRIVE, FOSTER CITY, CA, 94404

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 69

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 3532

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Fluorescent metal sensors, and methods of making and using the same
AB The present invention is directed, in part, to fluorescent metal sensors for detecting metal ions, and methods of making and using the same.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:10710 USPATFULL
TITLE: Fluorescent metal sensors, and methods of making and using the same
INVENTOR(S): Lippard, Stephen J., Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES
Burdette, Shawn, Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES

NUMBER KIND DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 2003008405 A1 20030109
APPLICATION INFO.: US 2002-124742 A1 20020417 (10)

NUMBER DATE

PRIORITY INFORMATION: US 2001-284700P 20010417 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FOLEY HOAG LLP, PATENT GROUP, WORLD TRADE CENTER WEST,
155 SEAPORT BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MA, 02110-2600
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 10 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2085
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Oligonucleotide analogues, methods of synthesis and methods of use
AB The present invention relates generally to oligonucleotide analogues
that include novel protein nucleic acid molecules (PNAs), particularly
monomers, dimers, oligomers thereof and methods of making and using
these oligonucleotide analogues. The PNAs of the present invention are
characterized as including a variety of classes of molecules, such as,
for example, hydroxyproline peptide nucleic acids (HypNA), and serine
peptide nucleic acids (SerNA). The invention includes monomers,
homodimers, heterodimers, homopolymers and heteropolymers of these and
other oligonucleotide analogues. The present invention includes methods
of using these oligonucleotide analogues in the detection and separating
of nucleic acid molecules, including uses that include the utilization
of oligonucleotide analogues on a solid support. The present invention
also includes methods for purifying or separating nucleic acids, such as
mRNA molecules, by hybridization with the oligonucleotides of the
present invention. The present invention also includes the use of
oligonucleotides of the present invention in antisense and homologous
recombination constructs and methods.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:280544 USPATFULL
TITLE: Oligonucleotide analogues, methods of synthesis and
methods of use
INVENTOR(S): Efimov, Vladimir, Moscow, RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Fernandez, Joseph, Carlsbad, CA, UNITED STATES
Archdeacon, Dorothy, Carlsbad, CA, UNITED STATES
Archdeacon, John, Carlsbad, CA, UNITED STATES
Chakhmakhcheva, Oksana, Moscow, RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Buryakova, Alla, Moscow, RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Choob, Mikhail, Carlsbad, CA, UNITED STATES
Hondorp, Kyle, Carlsbad, CA, UNITED STATES

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|---------------------|----------------|------|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 2002155989 | A1 | 20021024 |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 2001-805296 | A1 | 20010313 (9) |

| | NUMBER | DATE |
|-----------------------|--|---------------|
| PRIORITY INFORMATION: | US 2000-189190P | 20000314 (60) |
| | US 2000-250334P | 20001130 (60) |
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Utility | |
| FILE SEGMENT: | APPLICATION | |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | DAVID R PRESTON & ASSOCIATES, 12625 HIGH BLUFF DRIVE,
SUITE 205, SAN DIEGO, CA, 92130 | |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS: | 96 | |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM: | 1 | |
| NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: | 8 Drawing Page(s) | |
| LINE COUNT: | 5883 | |

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Nicotinamide acids, amides, and their mimetics active as inhibitors of PDE4 isozymes

AB Compounds useful as inhibitors of PDE4 in the treatment of diseases regulated by the activation and degranulation of eosinophils, especially asthma, chronic bronchitis, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, of the formula: ##STR1##

wherein j is 0 or 1, k is 0 or 1, m is 0, 1, or 2; n is 1 or 2; A is selected from the partial Formulas: ##STR2##

where q is 1, 2, or 3, W.sup.3 is --O--; --N(R.sup.9)--; or --OC(.dbd.O)--; R.sup.7 is selected from --H; --(C.sub.1-C.sub.6) alkyl, --(C.sub.2-C.sub.6) alkenyl, or --(C.sub.2-C.sub.6) alkynyl substituted by 0 to 3 substituents R.sup.10; --(CH.sub.2).sub.u--(C.sub.3-C.sub.7) cycloalkyl where u is 0, 1 or 2, substituted by 0 to 3 R.sup.10; and phenyl or benzyl substituted by 0 to 3 R.sup.14; R.sup.8 is tetrazol-5-yl; 1,2,4-triazol-3-yl; 1,2,4-triazol-3-on-5-yl; 1,2,3-triazol-5-yl; imidazol-2-yl; imidazol-4-yl; imidazolidin-2-on-4-yl; 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl; 1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-on-5-yl; 1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl; 1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-on-3-yl; 1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl; 1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-on-5-yl; 1,2,5-thiadiazolyl; 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl; morpholinyl; parathiazinyl; oxazolyl; isoxazolyl; thiazolyl; isothiazolyl; pyrrolyl; pyrazolyl; succinimidyl; glutarimidyl; pyrrolidonyl; 2-piperidonyl; 2-pyridonyl; 4-pyridonyl; pyridazin-3-onyl; pyridyl; pyrimidinyl; pyrazinyl; pyridazinyl; indolyl; indolinyl; isoindolinyl; benzo[b]furanyl; 2,3-dihydrobenzofuranyl; 1,3-dihydroisobenzofuranyl; 2H-1-benzopyranyl; 2-H-chromenyl; chromanyl; benzothienyl; 1H-indazolyl; benzimidazolyl; benzoxazolyl; benzisoxazolyl; benzothiazolyl; benzotriazolyl; benzotriazinyl; phthalazinyl; 1,8-naphthyridinyl; quinolinyl; isoquinolinyl; quinazolinyl; quinoxalinyl; pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidinyl; pyrimido[4,5-d]pyrimidinyl; imidazo[1,2-a]pyridinyl; pyridopyridinyl; pteridinyl; or 1H-purinyl; or A is selected from phosphorous and sulfur acid groups; W is --O--; --S(.dbd.O).sub.t--, where t is 0, 1, or 2; or --N(R.sup.3)--; Y is .dbd.C(R.sup.1.sub.a)--, or --[N(O).sub.k] where k is 0 or 1; R.sup.4, R.sup.5 and R.sup.6 are (1) --H; provided that R.sup.5 and R.sup.6 are not both --H at the same time, --F; --Cl; --(C.sub.2-C.sub.4) alkynyl; --R.sup.16; --OR.sup.16; --S(.dbd.O).sub.pR.sup.16; --C(.dbd.O)R.sup.16, --C(.dbd.O)OR.sup.16, --C(.dbd.O)OR.sup.16; --OC(.dbd.O)R.sup.16; --CN; --NO.sub.2; --C(.dbd.O)NR.sup.16R.sup.17; --OC(.dbd.O)NR.sup.16R.sup.17; --NR.sup.12.sub.aC(.dbd.O)NR.sup.16R.sup.17; --NR.sup.12.sub.aC(.dbd.NR.sup.12)NR.sup.16R.sup.17; --NR.sup.12.sub.aC(.dbd.NCN)NR.sup.16R.sup.17; --NR.sup.12.sub.aC(.dbd.N--NO.sub.2)NR.sup.15R.sup.16; --C(.dbd.NR.sup.12.sub.a)NR.sup.15R.sup.16; --CH.sub.2C(.dbd.NR.sup.12.sub.a)NR.sup.16R.sup.17; --OC(.dbd.NR.sup.12.sub.a)NR.sup.16R.sup.17; --OC(.dbd.N--NO.sub.2)NR.sup.16R.sup.17; --NR.sup.16R.sup.17; --CH.sub.2NR.sup.16R.sup.17; --NR.sup.12.sub.aC(.dbd.O)R.sup.16; --NR.sup.12.sub.aC(.dbd.O)OR.sup.16; .dbd.NOR.sup.16; --NR.sup.12.sub.aS(.dbd.O).sub.pR.sup.17 --S(.dbd.O).sub.pNR.sup.16R.sup.17; and --CH.sub.2C(.dbd.NR.sup.12.sub.a)NR.sup.16R.sup.17; (2) --(C.sub.1-C.sub.4) alkyl including dimethyl and --(C.sub.1-C.sub.4) alkoxy substituted with 0 to 3 substituents --F or --Cl; or 0 or 1 substituent (C.sub.1-C.sub.2) alkoxy carbonyl-, (C.sub.1-C.sub.2) alkyl carbonyl-, or (C.sub.1-C.sub.2) alkyl carbonyloxy-; or (3) an aryl or heterocyclic moiety; or (4) R.sup.5 and R.sup.6 are taken together to form a moiety of partial Formulas (1.3.1) through (1.3.15): ##STR3##

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:206794 USPATFULL

TITLE: Nicotinamide acids, amides, and their mimetics active as inhibitors of PDE4 isozymes

INVENTOR(S) : Magee, Thomas Victor, Mystic, CT, UNITED STATES
Marfat, Anthony, Mystic, CT, UNITED STATES
Chambers, Robert James, Mystic, CT, UNITED STATES
Pfizer Inc. (U.S. corporation)

PATENT INFORMATION: US 2002111495 A1 20020815
APPLICATION INFO.: US 2002-62811 A1 20020131 (10)

PRIORITY INFORMATION: US 2001-265240P 20010131 (60)
US 1997-43403P 19970404 (60)
US 1998-105120P 19981021 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: PFIZER INC, 150 EAST 42ND STREET, 5TH FLOOR - STOP 49,
NEW YORK, NY, 10017-5612

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

LINE COUNT: 7710

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 6 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Fluorescein-based metal sensors, and methods of making and
using the same
AB The present invention is directed, in part, to fluorescein
-based ligands for detection of metal ions, and methods of making and
using the same.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:198597 USPATFULL

TITLE: Fluorescein-based metal sensors, and methods
of making and using the same

INVENTOR(S) : Lippard, Stephen J., Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES
Burdette, Shawn, Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES
Hilderbrand, Scott, Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES
Tsien, Roger Y., La Jolla, CA, UNITED STATES
Walkup, Grant K., Hudson, MA, UNITED STATES

PATENT INFORMATION: US 2002106697 A1 20020808
APPLICATION INFO.: US 2001-901466 A1 20010709 (9)

PRIORITY INFORMATION: US 2000-216872P 20000707 (60)
US 2000-216875P 20000707 (60)
US 2001-284384P 20010417 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FOLEY, HOAG & ELIOT, LLP, PATENT GROUP, ONE POST OFFICE
SQUARE, BOSTON, MA, 02109

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 49
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 14 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2932
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 7 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Inhibitors of inflammation and reperfusion injury and methods of use
thereof

AB The invention provides a novel class of substituted isoindolinone derivatives. Pharmaceutical compositions, and methods of making and using the compounds, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates, prodrugs, or mixtures thereof are also described.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:179252 USPATFULL
TITLE: Inhibitors of inflammation and reperfusion injury and methods of use thereof
INVENTOR(S): Jagtap, Prakash, Beverly, MA, UNITED STATES
Southan, Garry, Salem, MA, UNITED STATES
Salzman, Andrew, Belmont, MA, UNITED STATES
Szabo, Csaba, Gloucester, MA, UNITED STATES
Ram, Siya, Winchester, MA, UNITED STATES

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|---------------------|----------------|------|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 2002095044 | A1 | 20020718 |
| | US 6534651 | B2 | 20030318 |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 2001-766053 | A1 | 20010119 (9) |

| | NUMBER | DATE |
|-----------------------|---|---------------|
| PRIORITY INFORMATION: | US 2000-195622P | 20000406 (60) |
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Utility | |
| FILE SEGMENT: | APPLICATION | |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | Ivor R. Elrifi Ph.D., Mintz, Levin, Cohn, Ferris, Glovsky and Popeo, P.C, One Financial Center, Boston, MA, 02111 | |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS: | 29 | |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM: | 1 | |
| LINE COUNT: | 1345 | |

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 8 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Immunogenic conjugates of Gram-negative bacterial autoinducer molecules
AB The present invention relates to an immunogenic conjugate comprising a carrier molecule coupled to an autoinducer of a Gram negative bacteria. The immunogenic conjugate, when combined with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, forms a suitable vaccine for mammals to prevent infection by the Gram negative bacteria. The immunogenic conjugate is also used to raise and subsequently isolate antibodies or binding portions thereof which are capable of recognizing and binding to the autoinducer. The antibodies or binding portions thereof are utilized in a method of treating infections, a method of inhibiting autoinducer activity, and in diagnostic assays which detect the presence of autoinducers or autoinducer antagonists in fluid or tissue samples.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:122261 USPATFULL
TITLE: Immunogenic conjugates of Gram-negative bacterial autoinducer molecules
INVENTOR(S): Kende, Andrew S., Pittsford, NY, United States
Iglewski, Barbara H., Fairport, NY, United States
Smith, Roger, Rochester, NY, United States
Phipps, Richard P., Pittsford, NY, United States
Pearson, James P., Fremont, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Rochester, Rochester, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|---------------------|----------------|------|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 6395282 | B1 | 20020528 |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1999-293687 | | 19990416 (9) |

| | NUMBER | DATE |
|--|--|---------------|
| PRIORITY INFORMATION: | US 1998-82025P | 19980416 (60) |
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Utility | |
| FILE SEGMENT: | GRANTED | |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER: | Devi, S. | |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | Nixon Peabody LLP | |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS: | 7 | |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM: | 1 | |
| NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: | 3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s) | |
| LINE COUNT: | 1633 | |
| CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT. | | |

L13 ANSWER 9 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Water-soluble rhodamine dye peptide conjugates
 AB The present invention provides novel, water-soluble, red-emitting fluorescent rhodamine dyes and red-emitting fluorescent energy-transfer dye pairs, as well as labeled conjugates comprising the same and methods for their use. The dyes, energy-transfer dye pairs and labeled conjugates are useful in a variety of aqueous-based applications, particularly in assays involving staining of cells, protein binding, and/or analysis of nucleic acids, such as hybridization assays and nucleic acid sequencing.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| ACCESSION NUMBER: | 2002:81627 USPATFULL |
| TITLE: | Water-soluble rhodamine dye peptide conjugates |
| INVENTOR(S): | Lee, Linda G., Palo Alto, CA, United States
Graham, Ronald J., San Ramon, CA, United States
Werner, William E., San Carlos, CA, United States
Swartzman, Elana, Alameda, CA, United States
Lu, Lily, Foster City, CA, United States |
| PATENT ASSIGNEE(S) : | Apptera Corporation, Foster City, CA, United States
(U.S. corporation) |

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|--|---|------|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 6372907 | B1 | 20020416 |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 2000-661206 | | 20000914 (9) |
| RELATED APPLN. INFO.: | Division of Ser. No. US 1999-433093, filed on 3 Nov 1999, now patented, Pat. No. US 6191278 | | |
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Utility | | |
| FILE SEGMENT: | GRANTED | | |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER: | Raymond, Richard L. | | |
| ASSISTANT EXAMINER: | Truong, Tamthom N. | | |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | Andrus, Alex, Pease, Ann Caviani | | |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS: | 24 | | |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM: | 1 | | |
| NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: | 4 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s) | | |
| LINE COUNT: | 3737 | | |
| CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT. | | | |

L13 ANSWER 10 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Ligands for phosphatase binding assay
 AB Disclosed are new ligands for use in a binding assay for proteases and phosphatases, which contain cysteine in their binding sites or as a necessary structural component for enzymatic binding. The sulfhydryl group of cysteine is the nucleophilic group in the enzyme's mechanistic proteolytic and hydrolytic properties. The assay can be used to determine the ability of new, unknown ligands and mixtures of compounds to competitively bind with the enzyme versus a known binding agent for the enzyme, e.g., a known enzyme inhibitor. By the use of a mutant form of the natural or native wild-type enzyme, in which serine, or another

amino acid, e.g., alanine, replaces cysteine, the problem of interference from extraneous oxidizing and alkylating agents in the assay procedure is overcome. The interference arises because of oxidation or alkylation of the sulfhydryl, --SH (or --S.sup.-), in the cysteine, which then adversely affects the binding ability of the enzyme. Specifically disclosed is an assay for tyrosine phosphatases and cysteine proteases, including caspases and cathepsins, e.g., Cathepsin K(O₂), utilizing scintillation proximity assay (SPA) technology. The assay has important applications in the discovery of compounds for the treatment and study of, for example, diabetes, immunosuppression, cancer, Alzheimer's disease and osteoporosis. The novel feature of the use of a mutant enzyme can be extended to its use in a wide variety of conventional colorimetric, photometric, spectrophotometric, radioimmunoassay and ligand-binding competitive assays.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:34533 USPATFULL
TITLE: Ligands for phosphatase binding assay
INVENTOR(S): Desmarais, Sylvie, Lachine, CANADA
Zamboni, Robert, Pointe Claire, CANADA
Friesen, Richard, Dollard des Ormeaux, CANADA
LeBlanc, Yves, Kirkland, CANADA
Dufresne, Claude, Dollard des Ormeaux, CANADA
Young, Robert N., Senneville, CANADA
Roy, Patrick, Dollard des Ormeaux, CANADA
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck Frosst Canada & Co., Kirkland, CANADA (non-U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|-----------------------|---|------|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 6348572 | B1 | 20020219 |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1998-69138 | | 19980429 (9) |
| RELATED APPLN. INFO.: | Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-964308, filed on 4 Nov 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 6066715 | | |

| | NUMBER | DATE |
|-----------------------|--|---------------|
| PRIORITY INFORMATION: | US 1996-30141P | 19961112 (60) |
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Utility | |
| FILE SEGMENT: | GRANTED | |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER: | Low, Christopher S. F. | |
| ASSISTANT EXAMINER: | Lukton, David | |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | Durette, Philippe L., Winokur, Melvin, Quagliato, Carol S. | |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS: | 5 | |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM: | 1 | |
| NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: | 9 Drawing Figure(s); 9 Drawing Page(s) | |
| LINE COUNT: | 2383 | |

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 11 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Fluorogenic or fluorescent reporter molecules and their applications for whole-cell fluorescence screening assays for caspases and other enzymes and the use thereof
AB The present invention relates to novel fluorescent dyes, novel fluorogenic and fluorescent reporter molecules and new enzyme assay processes that can be used to detect the activity of caspases and other enzymes involved in apoptosis in whole cells, cell lines and tissue samples derived from any living organism or organ. The reporter molecules and assay processes can be used in drug screening procedures to identify compounds which act as inhibitors or inducers of the caspase cascade in whole cells or tissues. The reagents and assays described herein are also useful for determining the chemosensitivity of human cancer cells to treatment with chemotherapeutic drugs. The present

invention also relates to novel fluorogenic and fluorescent reporter molecules and new enzyme assay processes that can be used to detect the activity of type 2 methionine aminopeptidase, dipeptidyl peptidase IV, calpain, aminopeptidase, HIV protease, adenovirus protease, HSV-1 protease, HCMV protease and HCV protease.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:19420 USPATFULL

TITLE: Fluorogenic or fluorescent reporter molecules and their applications for whole-cell fluorescence screening assays for caspases and other enzymes and the use thereof

INVENTOR(S): Weber, Eckard, San Diego, CA, United States
Cai, Sui Xiong, San Diego, CA, United States
Keana, John F. W., Eugene, OR, United States
Drewe, John A., Costa Mesa, CA, United States
Zhang, Han-Zhong, Irvine, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cytovia, Inc., San Diego, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|---------------------|----------------|------|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 6342611 | B1 | 20020129 |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1998-168888 | | 19981009 (9) |

| | NUMBER | DATE |
|--|--------|------|
|--|--------|------|

PRIORITY INFORMATION: US 1997-61582P 19971010 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Ceperley, Mary E.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox P.L.L.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 41
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 28 Drawing Figure(s); 12 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 4372

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 12 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Fluorogenic or fluorescent reporter molecules and their applications for whole-cell fluorescence screening assays for caspases and other enzymes and the use thereof

AB The present invention relates to novel fluorescent dyes, novel fluorogenic and fluorescent reporter molecules and new enzyme assay processes that can be used to detect the activity of caspases and other enzymes involved in apoptosis in whole cells, cell lines and tissue samples derived from any living organism or organ. The reporter molecules and assay processes can be used in drug screening procedures to identify compounds which act as inhibitors or inducers of the caspase cascade in whole cells or tissues. The reagents and assays described herein are also useful for determining the chemosensitivity of human cancer cells to treatment with chemotherapeutic drugs. The present invention also relates to novel fluorogenic and fluorescent reporter molecules and new enzyme assay processes that can be used to detect the activity of type 2 methionine aminopeptidase, dipeptidyl peptidase IV, calpain, aminopeptidase, HIV protease, adenovirus protease, HSV-1 protease, HCMV protease and HCV protease.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:1317 USPATFULL

TITLE: Fluorogenic or fluorescent reporter molecules and their applications for whole-cell fluorescence screening assays for caspases and other enzymes and the use thereof

INVENTOR(S) : Cai, Sui Xiong, San Diego, CA, United States
Keana, John F. W., Eugene, OR, United States
Drewe, John A., Costa Mesa, CA, United States
Zhang, Han-Zhong, Irvine, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S) : Cytovia, Inc., San Diego, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER KIND DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 6335429 B1 20020101

APPLICATION INFO.: US 2000-521650 20000308 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1998-168888, filed on 9 Oct 1998

NUMBER DATE

PRIORITY INFORMATION: US 1998-145746P 19980303 (60)
US 1997-61582P 19971010 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Ceperley, Mary E.

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox P.L.L.C.

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 18

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 28 Drawing Figure(s); 12 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 4329

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 13 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI C-nucleoside derivatives and their use in the detection of nucleic acids

AB The invention concerns pyrrolo-[3,2-d]pyrimidine, pyrazolo-[4,3-d]pyrimidine and pyrimidine-furanosides i.e. so-called C-nucleosides of the general formulae I-V ##STR1##

or appropriate derivatives as well as processes for their production.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:208994 USPATFULL

TITLE: C-nucleoside derivatives and their use in the detection of nucleic acids

INVENTOR(S) : Muhlegger, Klaus, Polling, Germany, Federal Republic of Von Der Eltz, Herbert, Weilheim, Germany, Federal Republic of Seela, Frank, Osnabruck, Germany, Federal Republic of Rosemeyer, Helmet, Osnabruck, Germany, Federal Republic of

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S) : Roche Diagnostics GmbH, Mannheim, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

NUMBER KIND DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 6320035 B1 20011120

APPLICATION INFO.: US 2000-695210 20001025 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1997-929068, filed on 15 Sep 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 6174998
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1996-EP1051, filed on 12 Mar 1996

NUMBER DATE

PRIORITY INFORMATION: DE 1995-19509038 19950314

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Riley, Jezia

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Arent Fox Kintner Plotkin Kahn, PLLC
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 50
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1557
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 14 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Water-soluble rhodamine dyes and conjugates thereof
AB The present invention provides novel, water-soluble, red-emitting fluorescent rhodamine dyes and red-emitting fluorescent energy-transfer dye pairs, as well as labeled conjugates comprising the same and methods for their use. The dyes, energy-transfer dye pairs and labeled conjugates are useful in a variety of aqueous-based applications, particularly in assays involving staining of cells, protein binding, and/or analysis of nucleic acids, such as hybridization assays and nucleic acid sequencing.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:26041 USPATFULL
TITLE: Water-soluble rhodamine dyes and conjugates thereof
INVENTOR(S): Lee, Linda G., Palo Alto, CA, United States
Graham, Ronald J., San Ramon, CA, United States
Werner, William E., San Carlos, CA, United States
Swartzman, Elana, Alameda, CA, United States
Lu, Lily, Foster City, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): PE Corporation, Foster City, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|-----------------------|--|------|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 6191278 | B1 | 20010220 |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1999-433093 | | 19991103 (9) |
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Utility | | |
| FILE SEGMENT: | Granted | | |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER: | Rotman, Alan L. | | |
| ASSISTANT EXAMINER: | Desai, Rita | | |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | Andrus, Alex, Pease, Ann | | |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS: | 23 | | |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM: | 1 | | |
| NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: | 4 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s) | | |
| LINE COUNT: | 3322 | | |

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 15 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI C-nucleoside derivatives and their use in the detection of nucleic acids
AB The invention concerns pyrrolo-[3,2-d]pyrimidine, pyrazolo-[4,3-d]pyrimidine and pyrimidine-furanosides i.e. so-called C-nucleosides of the general formulae I-V ##STR1##

or appropriate derivatives as well as processes for their production. The compounds are in particular suitable as substrates for RNA or DNA polymerases and can thus be incorporated into RNA or DNA oligonucleotides. Therefore the compounds are especially suitable for labelling and for detecting nucleic acids and for DNA sequencing.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:8164 USPATFULL
TITLE: C-nucleoside derivatives and their use in the detection of nucleic acids
INVENTOR(S): Muhlegger, Klaus, Polling, Germany, Federal Republic of Von der Eltz, Herbert, Weilheim, Germany, Federal Republic of Seela, Frank, Osnabruck, Germany, Federal Republic of

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S) : Rosemeyer, Helmut, Osnabruck, Germany, Federal Republic of
Roche Diagnostics GmbH, Mannheim, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|--|---|------|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 6174998 | B1 | 20010116 |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1997-929068 | | 19970915 (8) |
| RELATED APPLN. INFO.: | Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1996-EP1051, filed on 12 Mar 1996 | | |
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Utility | | |
| FILE SEGMENT: | Granted | | |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER: | Riley, Jezia | | |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | Arent Fox Kintner Plotkin & Kahn, PLLC | | |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS: | 8 | | |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM: | 1 | | |
| NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: | 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s) | | |
| LINE COUNT: | 985 | | |
| CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT. | | | |

L13 ANSWER 16 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Pyrimidine derivatives

AB A compound having the structure ##STR1## wherein R.sup.1 is H or a linker group; R.sup.24 is independently halo or C.sub.1 -C.sub.2 haloalkyl;

R.sup.25 is independently --SH, --OH, .dbd.S or .dbd.O;

A is independently N or C; and

M, taken together with the radical --A--C(--R.sup.25), completes an aryl or heteroaryl ring structure comprising 5 or 6 ring atoms wherein the heteroaryl ring comprises a single O ring heteroatom, a single N ring heteroatom, a single S ring heteroatom, a single O and a single N ring heteroatom separated by a carbon atom, a single S and a single N ring heteroatom separated by a carbon atom, 2 N ring heteroatoms separated by a carbon atom, or 3 N ring heteroatoms at least two of which are separated by a carbon atom, and wherein the aryl or heteroaryl ring carbon atoms are unsubstituted with other than H or at least 1 nonbridging ring carbon atom is substituted with R.sup.6 ;

R.sup.6 is independently H, C.sub.1 -C.sub.6 alkyl, C.sub.2 -C.sub.6 alkenyl, C.sub.2 -C.sub.6 alkynyl, NO.sub.2, N(R.sup.3).sub.2, C.tbd.N or halo, or an R.sup.6 is taken together with an adjacent R.sup.6 to complete a ring containing 5 or 6 ring atoms; and

R.sup.3 is a protecting group or H;

and tautomers, solvates and salts thereof.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:167136 USPATFULL
TITLE: Pyrimidine derivatives
INVENTOR(S) : Matteucci, Mark, Burlingame, CA, United States
Jones, Robert J., Millbrae, CA, United States
Lin, Kuei-Ying, Fremont, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S) : Gilead Sciences, Inc., Foster City, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|---------------------|----------------|------|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 6005096 | | 19991221 |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1995-436991 | | 19950508 (8) |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1993-123505, filed on 17 Sep 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5502177
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Houtteman, Scott W.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Hensley, Max D.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 8
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 16 Drawing Figure(s); 16 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1378
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 17 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Phosphotyrosine phosphatase inhibitors or phosphotyrosine kinase activators for controlling cellular proliferation
AB A method of inhibiting the proliferation of B cells by using inhibitors of phosphotyrosine phosphatase can be used to regulate the immune response and to treat diseases such as leukemias or lymphomas marked by malignant proliferation of B cells or T cells. Antitumor activity is seen in vivo against tumors and against tumor cell lines. The use of such inhibitors can be combined with radiation, which produces a synergistic effect. Several types of inhibitors can be used, including: (1) compounds comprising a metal coordinate-covalently bound to an organic moiety that can form a five- or six-membered ring, in which the metal is preferably vanadium (IV); (2) compounds in which vanadium (IV) is coordinate-covalently bound to an organic moiety such as a hydroxamate, .alpha.-hydroxypyridinone, .alpha.-hydroxypyrone, .alpha.-amino acid, hydroxycarbonyl, or thiohydroxamate; (3) coordinate-covalent complexes of vanadyl and cysteine or a derivative thereof; (4) nonhydrolyzable phosphotyrosine phosphatase analogues; (5) dephostatin; (6) 4-(fluoromethyl)phenyl phosphate and esterified derivatives; and (7) coordinate-covalent metal-organic compounds containing at least one oxo or peroxy ligand bound to the metal, in which the metal is preferably vanadium (V), molybdenum (VI), or tungsten (VI). Methods of stimulating signaling in T cells and conjugates of a modulator of phosphotyrosine metabolism with a specific binding partner for a B cell surface antigen are also disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:27669 USPATFULL
TITLE: Phosphotyrosine phosphatase inhibitors or phosphotyrosine kinase activators for controlling cellular proliferation
INVENTOR(S): Schieven, Gary L., Seattle, WA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Princeton, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|--|--|------|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5877210 | | 19990302 |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1995-465813 | | 19950605 (8) |
| RELATED APPLN. INFO.: | Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-189330, filed on 31 Jan 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5565491 | | |
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Utility | | |
| FILE SEGMENT: | Granted | | |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER: | Achutamurthy, Ponnathapura | | |
| ASSISTANT EXAMINER: | Ponnaluri, P. | | |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | Merchant, Gould, Smith, Edell, Welter & Schmidt | | |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS: | 26 | | |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM: | 1 | | |
| NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: | 42 Drawing Figure(s); 36 Drawing Page(s) | | |
| LINE COUNT: | 3952 | | |
| CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT. | | | |

L13 ANSWER 18 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Anti-picornaviral agents

AB The present invention provides a group of novel compounds that inhibit the proteolytic activity of 3C proteases which are found in picornaviruses, particularly rhinoviruses. In picornaviruses the RNA genome is translated into a single large viral polyprotein precursor. The precursor demonstrates auto-proteolytic activity, cleaving itself into mature viral gene products. Therefore, compounds of the current invention are particularly useful in treating picornaviral infections by interrupting the processing of the viral gene products into mature and infectious viral particles. The current invention also provides a novel process the preparation of compounds of the current invention. The process entails the selective reduction of an imide intermediate representing a marked improvement over processes known in the art for making peptidyl-aldehydes.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:124653 USPATFULL

TITLE: Anti-picornaviral agents

INVENTOR(S): Hammond, Marlys, Pasadena, CA, United States

Kaldor, Stephen W., Indianapolis, IN, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, IN, United States
(U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|-----------------------|--|------|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5821331 | | 19981013 |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1996-598307 | | 19960208 (8) |
| RELATED APPLN. INFO.: | Division of Ser. No. US 1993-86003, filed on 1 Jul 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5514778 | | |
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Utility | | |
| FILE SEGMENT: | Granted | | |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER: | Tsang, Cecilia J. | | |
| ASSISTANT EXAMINER: | Lukton, David | | |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | McClain, Janet T., Cantrell, Paul R. | | |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS: | 14 | | |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM: | 1 | | |
| LINE COUNT: | 1534 | | |

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 19 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Anti-picornaviral agents

AB The present invention provides a group of novel compounds that inhibit the proteolytic activity of 3C proteases which are found in picornaviruses, particularly rhinoviruses. In picornaviruses the RNA genome is translated into a single large viral polyprotein precursor. The precursor demonstrates auto-proteolytic activity, cleaving itself into mature viral gene products. Therefore, compounds of the current invention are particularly useful in treating picornaviral infections by interrupting the processing of the viral gene products into mature and infectious viral particles. The current invention also provides a novel process the preparation of compounds of the current invention. The process entails the selective reduction of an imide intermediate representing a marked improvement over processes known in the art for making peptidyl-aldehydes.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:38999 USPATFULL

TITLE: Anti-picornaviral agents

INVENTOR(S): Hammond, Marlys, Pasadena, CA, United States

Kaldor, Stephen W., Indianapolis, IN, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, IN, United States
(U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|--|--------------------|------|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5514778 | | 19960507 |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1993-86003 | | 19930701 (8) |
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| PRIMARY EXAMINER: | Chan, Christina Y. | | |
| ASSISTANT EXAMINER: | Lukton, David | | |
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L13 ANSWER 20 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Pyrimidine derivatives for labeled binding partners

AB A compound having the structure: ##STR1## wherein R.¹ is an oligonucleotide;

a is 1 and b is 0;

A is C or CH;

X is S, O, NH or NCH₂. R^{sup}.6 ;

Z is taken together with A to form an aryl ring structure comprising 6 ring atoms wherein the aryl ring carbon atoms are unsubstituted with other than H or at least 1 nonbridging ring carbon atom is substituted with R.⁶ or .dbd.O;

R.⁶ is independently H, C.₁₋₆ alkyl, C.₂₋₆ alkenyl, C.₂₋₆ alkynyl, NO₂, N(R.³)₂, C.tbd.N or halo, or an R.⁶ is taken together with an adjacent Z group R.⁶ to complete a phenyl ring; and

R.sup.3 is a protecting group or H; and tautomers, solvates and salts thereof.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:25064 USPATFULL

TITLE: Pyrimidine derivatives for labeled binding partners

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| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | Hensley, Max D. | |
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